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Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 12
Human settlements

Contents

		Page
Overall orientation		2
Subprogramme 1.	Urban legislation, land and governance	6
Subprogramme 2.	Urban planning and design	8
Subprogramme 3.	Urban economy	9
Subprogramme 4.	Urban basic services	10
Subprogramme 5.	Housing and slum upgrading	12
Subprogramme 6.	Risk reduction and rehabilitation	13
Subprogramme 7.	Research and capacity development	15
Legislative mandates		16

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Overall orientation

12.1 The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) serves as the focal point for the implementation of the human settlements programme within the United Nations system. The mandate of UN-Habitat derives from the Habitat Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996. The twin goals of the Habitat Agenda are adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world. The UN-Habitat mandate is also derived from General Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX), by which the Assembly established the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; resolution 32/162, by which the Assembly established the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); and resolution 56/206, by which the Assembly transformed the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) into UN-Habitat, and the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of UN-Habitat.

12.2 The mandate of UN-Habitat is further derived from other internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2), in particular the target on achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020; and the target on water and sanitation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which seeks to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

12.3 Through its resolution 24/15 of 19 April 2013, the Governing Council of UN-Habitat approved a six-year strategic plan for the period 2014-2019, which will be implemented through three successive biennial strategic frameworks and programme budgets, for 2014-2015, 2016-2017 and 2018-2019. The strategic direction of the framework would be derived from the post-2015 development agenda, once approved by the General Assembly, and from the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), scheduled to take place in 2016.

12.4 Cities are facing unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges. There has been a phenomenal shift towards urbanization, with more than 50 per cent of humanity now living in urban areas and 6 out of every 10 people in the world expected to be residing in urban areas by 2030. In the absence of effective urban planning, one of the most significant challenges today and in the next few decades is how to address the housing, water supply and sanitation needs of the rapidly urbanizing population.

12.5 Climate change, a significant environmental challenge, poses a serious threat to sustainable urbanization, with cities contributing significantly to global warming and up to 70 per cent of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions. Experience shows that most cities of developing countries lack the capacity to formulate and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, or to build the resilience necessary for effectively responding to climate change-related and other disasters.

12.6 Waste management and sanitation is another major environmental concern. Managing the built environment while coping with environmental pollution and degradation has become a major challenge in the cities of developed countries and

an overwhelming one for many cities in the developing world, with fewer than 35 per cent of them able to treat their wastewater.

12.7 Owing to the global economic crisis that started in 2008, urbanization is taking place within the context of a relatively weakened global economy, with reduced investment prospects in some parts of the world. The slump in economic growth could adversely affect slum upgrading and prevention programmes, urban renewal and poverty-reduction initiatives, which traditionally rank low in priority and seriously threaten the possibility of achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. However, some countries, including many in Africa, have experienced positive economic growth in recent years, thus opening up opportunities for planned urbanization to contribute significantly to sustainable development.

12.8 Social challenges reflect the impacts of the demographic, economic and possibly environmental factors and include increasing levels of poverty within urban areas, the proliferation of slums, increasing levels of inequality and rising crime rates. Although urbanization brings with it many problems, it also offers many opportunities for the diversification of strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, especially through urban planning and design.

12.9 In addressing the above challenges in line with the strategic plan, UN-Habitat will implement its programme of work through its thematic branches and regional offices. In that respect, the thematic branches and regional offices that are coordinated by the Programme Division will implement the following seven subprogrammes:

(a) Subprogramme 1: Urban legislation, land and governance;

(b) Subprogramme 2: Urban planning and design;

(c) Subprogramme 3: Urban economy;

(d) Subprogramme 4: Urban basic services;

(e) Subprogramme 5: Housing and slum upgrading;

(f) Subprogramme 6: Risk reduction and rehabilitation;

(g) Subprogramme 7: Research and capacity development.

12.10 The main strategies that UN-Habitat and partners will employ in addressing the human settlements and urbanization challenges include advocacy efforts to raise awareness on sustainable urbanization issues; providing evidence-based policy advice; building capacities; developing tools, norms and standards based on best practices; implementing demonstration projects; and providing assistance to Governments, local authorities and other public institutions responsible for urban issues. Through its outreach and communications strategy, UN-Habitat will complement those efforts in order to increase public knowledge and strengthen existing partnerships.

12.11 Subprogramme 1, Urban legislation, land and governance, will provide policy and operational support to Governments and cities with respect to governance, legislation and land. Building on the experience of the Global Land Tool Network and in partnership with local government organizations, UN-Habitat will address existing urban land problems and opportunities as requested by member

States and also support the development of adequate legislation and governance models for inter-municipal cooperation. In addition, it will promote the international guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities and on access to basic services for all, as well as social inclusion and participation.

12.12 Subprogramme 2, Urban planning and design, will provide city and national governments with a set of tested approaches, guidelines and tools to support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through planning and design at different scales, that is, the slum and neighbourhood, city, regional, national and supranational scales. This subprogramme will also focus on how urban planning and design can enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation action. Special attention will be paid to promoting, within the context of decentralization and multilevel governance, a number of critical principles, such as optimizing the population and economic density of urban settlements and, where appropriate, mixed land use, diversity and better connectivity.

12.13 Subprogramme 3, Urban economy, will promote urban strategies and policies that strengthen the capacity of cities to realize their potential as engines of economic development and also enhance their contribution to employment and wealth creation. The subprogramme will, in particular, contribute to the formulation and implementation of effective urban strategies and policies supportive of local economic development, the creation of decent urban jobs and livelihoods, especially for young people, and enhanced municipal finance. UN-Habitat will work on implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development regarding the issue of sustainable development and poverty eradication, as applicable to urban development.

12.14 Subprogramme 4, Urban basic services, will place emphasis on strengthening policies and institutional frameworks for expanding access to urban basic services, specifically targeted at the urban poor. Policy and technical assistance will be provided to partner countries and local authorities. The subprogramme will have four programmatic clusters, namely: (a) water and sanitation; (b) urban waste management; (c) urban mobility; and (d) urban energy.

12.15 Subprogramme 5, Housing and slum upgrading, will advocate a twin-track approach that focuses on improving the supply and affordability of new housing through the supply of serviced land and housing opportunities at scale, which can curb the growth of new slums, alongside implementing citywide and national slum-upgrading programmes that can improve housing conditions and quality of life in existing slums.

12.16 Subprogramme 6, Risk reduction and rehabilitation, will engage in both reducing urban risk and responding to urban crises through its Resilient Cities Programme and Settlements Recovery Programme. The subprogramme will address crisis-affected cities in terms of both disaster prevention and disaster response.

12.17 Subprogramme 7, Research and capacity development, will report the results of global monitoring and assessment to Governments and Habitat Agenda partners through the *World's Cities Report*. It will publish official statistics globally through the Urban Indicators Programme and support the production of local urban knowledge. The subprogramme will provide expertise in developing institutional and individual capacities.

12.18 In implementing the subprogrammes, UN-Habitat will continue to use the matrix structure in which each branch works closely with the four regional offices that play a critical role in implementing programmes and projects at the country and regional levels, under the Programme Division, which also integrates the operational and normative work. The delivery of the UN-Habitat programme of work at the regional and country levels is led by the regional offices, taking into account national priorities. Regional offices will operate, where possible, within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

12.19 UN-Habitat will continue to implement an advocacy, outreach and communications strategy supporting the dissemination of the normative and technical work, in order to strengthen the corporate image and positioning of the programme, increase outreach and disseminate key messages to enhance global awareness and sensitization on sustainable urbanization issues. Habitat III, the biennial World Urban Forum, the World Urban Campaign, World Habitat Day and awards programmes, as well as national urban forums and national urban campaigns, are some of the key global advocacy platforms on human settlement issues and for cooperation with Governments and Habitat Agenda partners.

12.20 In order to address the disparities between men and women in decision-making at all levels and the differences in access to land and housing, UN-Habitat will assess the gender implications of all planned normative and operational programmes, and work with the Advisory Group on Gender Issues to enhance gender sensitive interventions and policies that support women. Moreover, UN-Habitat, through the Programme Division, will continue to mainstream three other cross-cutting issues, namely, youth, human rights and climate change, throughout the seven subprogrammes, and ensure that those issues are incorporated into the design and implementation of all policies, knowledge management tools and operational activities. The Project Advisory Group will ensure that the cross-cutting issues are consistently and systematically incorporated into all project documents, including those to be implemented in countries that are not beneficiaries of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

12.21 During the 2016-2017 biennium, UN-Habitat will continue to strengthen results-based management in line with Governing Council resolution 24/15. To strengthen programmatic coherence and alignment in programme implementation and ensure that all organizational units, including regional offices, are delivering the approved work programme, UN-Habitat will hold annual programming retreats aimed at developing an organization-wide annual workplan. UN-Habitat will continuously track the progress made in implementing the strategic plan and the work programme and budget through the project accountability and accrual system, and report back through the annual progress report. UN-Habitat will undertake evaluations on three levels: corporate evaluations of strategic significance, programme and project evaluations, and self-evaluations of all projects that will have closed during the biennium. Other specific evaluations, including impact evaluations, will be prioritized and conducted as planned. The programme of work will also incorporate lessons learned, best practices and the conclusions and recommendations of the sessions of the World Urban Forum. Special efforts will be made to promote North-South and South-South cooperation and the exchange of experiences, as well as triangular cooperation.

12.22 Acting as the Habitat III secretariat, UN-Habitat will provide substantive support to intergovernmental negotiations on the outcome document of Habitat III, entitled "New Urban Agenda", at both the regional and global levels. This will include finalization of Habitat III regional reports on progress in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and other international goals and targets relevant to housing and sustainable urban development. The reports will synthesize the findings of Habitat III national reports. A global report synthesizing the findings and conclusions of regional reports will also be finalized by the Habitat III secretariat during the biennium 2016-2017. UN-Habitat will support the organization of the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat III. Finally, the Habitat III secretariat will provide substantive and logistical support to the organization and servicing of the Habitat III Conference itself, especially the preparation of the final Habitat III outcome document, entitled "New Urban Agenda".

12.23 In executing its programme of work, UN-Habitat will cooperate and collaborate with United Nations funds, agencies and programmes and work closely with Governments, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, public-private partnerships, academic and research institutions and many other Habitat Agenda partners, in line with its partnership strategy.

Subprogramme 1
Urban legislation, land and governance

Objective of the Organization: To foster equitable sustainable urban development through the formulation and adoption of enabling legislation, increased access to land and the strengthening of systems of decentralized governance for improved safety and service delivery

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to implement urban legislation in the areas of urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance	(a) Increased number of consultative legal reform processes to improve urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance, with the technical support of UN-Habitat
(b) Increased capacity of partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to implement programmes that improve security of tenure for all, including for vulnerable groups, women, youth and indigenous people	(b) Increased number of programmes to improve security of tenure for all, including for vulnerable groups, women, youth and indigenous people, implemented by partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners
(c) Increased capacity of partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to develop and adopt or adapt policies, plans and strategies that strengthen decentralized governance and inclusive urban management and safety	(c) (i) Increased number of partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners that have developed guidelines that take into account the guidelines on decentralization and access to basic service for all

	(ii) Increased number of partner local and national governments that have adopted local crime prevention strategies

Strategy

12.24 The expected accomplishments will be achieved through global advocacy efforts; the provision of upstream policy advice in the areas of urban legislation, land, governance and safety; the formation of partnerships with Habitat Agenda partners; and the development of the capacity of local and national governments in the use of tools, methodologies and approaches. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) In terms of urban legislation, UN-Habitat will focus on supporting local and national governments and Habitat Agenda partners in utilizing specific methodologies for legal assessments and reform in core areas such as land, planning and decentralization, with a view to developing a substantial portfolio of country-level projects through the provision of such services. This will be supported by the Urban Law Database, which will contain a collection of relevant, innovative and current legislation and will be utilized to support peer-to-peer exchange and learning through comparative analysis and study. UN-Habitat will be supporting the implementation of national urban policies and planned city extension and densification exercises;

(b) With regard to land, the Global Land Tool Network and its 60 partners will be the key vehicles for the achievement of the expected accomplishments. At the global, regional and national levels, advocacy for the continuum of land, targeting national and local governments and Habitat Agenda partners, will continue in order to support their endorsement and application. Tools will also be developed to support city extension/densification and other in-demand exercises and capacity development and partnership support for the regional, national or local government entities applying them. Significant country-level work to improve tenure security and access to land will be conducted through phase II of the Global Land Tool Network, which started in 2012;

(c) In the area of governance and safety, global, national and local advocacy will continue to focus on enabling effective and collaborative forms of multilevel governance that empower cities and human settlements and build dialogue between spheres of government. At the national and local levels, UN-Habitat will support governments and Habitat Agenda partners in applying capacity assessment and development tools in the areas of inter-municipal cooperation; the Global Network on Safer Cities and operational joint programmes on women and girls' safety will be key vehicles to strengthen urban safety through a city led, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach;

(d) Regarding cross-cutting issues, a key focus will be put on youth as assets and agents of change, especially concerning land, governance and safety. Gender equality will be advanced through specific projects on the empowerment of women.

Subprogramme 2
Urban planning and design

Objective of the Organization: To improve policies, plans and designs for more compact, better integrated and connected, socially inclusive and climate-resilient cities

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved national urban policies or spatial frameworks for compact, integrated and connected cities adopted by partner metropolitan, regional and national authorities	(a) Increased number of partner metropolitan, regional and national authorities that have adopted national urban policies or spatial frameworks that support compact, integrated and connected cities
(b) Improved policies, plans and designs for compact, integrated and connected cities and neighbourhoods adopted by partner cities	(b) Increased number of partner cities, that have adopted policies, plans or designs for compact, integrated and connected cities and neighbourhoods
(c) Improved policies, plans and strategies that contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change adopted by partner city, regional and national authorities	(c) Increased number of partner city, regional and national authorities that have adopted policies, plans or strategies that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Strategy

12.25 The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) Promoting, within the context of decentralization and multilevel governance and through multi-stakeholder processes, a number of critical principles, such as optimizing the population and economic density of urban settlements, where appropriate, ensuring mixed land use, diversity, better social capital, innovation and improved connectivity in order to take advantage of agglomeration of economies and to minimize mobility demand. In particular, the new approach will emphasize the need to plan in advance for urban population growth, on a scale commensurate with the challenges faced, in a phased approach and with a view to fostering job creation and the development of social capital. Particular attention will be paid to harnessing synergies derived from integrating land use and transportation system planning;

(b) Improving urban planning and design at the national, regional and local levels will be operationalized within the framework of decentralization, as broadly provided for by the international guidelines on decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities and other key UN-Habitat documents;

(c) Developing, at the regional and global levels, a set of tested approaches, guidelines, frameworks and tools to support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through national urban policies, planning and design on various scales, including slum and neighbourhood, city, regional, national and supranational scales;

(d) Developing capacity at the local, national and global levels, supported by dedicated strategies and programmes, including human resources development,

tool development, organizational development and institutional strengthening components. Particular attention will be placed on strengthening collaboration with planning schools, urban planning associations and local government organizations;

(e) Performing a catalytic role by reinforcing existing partnerships, and establishing new strategic partnerships with agencies of the United Nations system and with non-governmental organizations, educational establishments, scientific institutions and professional bodies.

Subprogramme 3
Urban economy

Objective of the Organization: To improve urban strategies and policies that promote inclusive economic growth, sustainable livelihoods and enhanced municipal finance

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of partner cities to adopt strategies supportive of inclusive economic growth	(a) (i) Increased number of partner cities that prepared local economic development plans (ii) Increased number of partner cities that set priorities based on local economic assessment
(b) Enhanced capacity of partner cities to adopt urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment and sustainable livelihoods with focus on urban youth and women	(b) Increased number of partner cities that have adopted urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment and sustainable livelihoods with focus on urban youth and women
(c) Improved capacity of partner cities to implement plans or strategies for improved urban and municipal finance	(c) Increased number of partner cities that have implemented plans or strategies for improved urban and municipal finance

Strategy

12.26 The subprogramme promotes local, regional and national authorities to adopt or implement inclusive policies and strategies that are supportive of local economic development, the creation of equitable economic opportunities for all, particularly young men and women and vulnerable groups, and improved municipal finance. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) Sharing knowledge and good practices on city-specific policies, strategies and tools for achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth in cities; raising awareness among mayors, city managers and urban professionals of the economic benefits of good urban form, and providing technical tools and advisory services on spatial economic analysis to support planning decisions and urban and economic development projects; and creating, through training and coaching, a community of local economic development practitioners to facilitate knowledge-sharing and the capacity-building of local governments in local economy assessment, planning and implementation;

(b) Improving the quality and impact of one-stop centres through advisory and capacity-building services that are focused on providing content development, innovations, benchmarking and upscaling, and on linking skills development to labour market surveys and local economic development initiatives; expanding and diversifying the resource base of the Urban Youth Fund by supporting the establishment of national windows and fostering partnerships, with special focus on the governance and employment streams; establishing an alumni network among Urban Youth Fund recipients; increasing the capacity of youth groups, non-governmental organizations and local authorities to mainstream the youth agenda into urban development policies, strategies and programmes using lessons, models and insights derived from operational projects; and raising awareness among all relevant stakeholders about emerging key urban youth issues through the UN-Habitat State of Urban Youth Report;

(c) Building the technical and institutional capacity of local authorities, particularly in Africa, to implement necessary institutional and legal reforms to generate additional revenue through innovative endogenous instruments; mainstreaming urban economy issues into national economic development planning processes; and providing capacity-building support to national Governments for scaling up the application of innovative urban and municipal financing instruments.

Subprogramme 4
Urban basic services

Objective of the Organization: To increase equitable access to urban basic services and the standard of living of the urban poor

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved policies and guidelines on equitable access to sustainable urban basic services implemented by local, regional and national authorities	(a) Increased number of partner local, regional and national authorities implementing institutional and legislative frameworks for increasing equitable access to urban basic services, the international guidelines on decentralization and the guidelines on access to basic services for all
(b) Enhanced enabling environment for promoting investments in urban basic services in partner countries with a focus on the urban poor	(b) Increased amount of investments into urban basic services catalysed by UN-Habitat programmes in partner countries
(c) Increased coverage of sustainable urban basic services in targeted communities	(c) (i) Increased number of people in targeted communities with access to sustainable water and sanitation services as a result of UN-Habitat interventions (ii) Increased number of people in targeted communities with access to sustainable energy supply as a result of UN-Habitat interventions

(iii) Increased number of people in targeted communities with access to sustainable modes of transport as a result of UN-Habitat interventions

Strategy

12.27 A key focus of subprogramme 4 is on supporting local, regional and national authorities responsible for urban and human settlements issues in developing and implementing policies for increasing equitable access to urban basic services and improving the standard of living of the urban poor. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) Regarding access to sustainable urban basic services, the subprogramme will support local, regional and national authorities in strengthening their legislative and institutional frameworks for the expansion of equitable access to urban basic services. Efforts will focus on advocacy and networking on basic services to contribute to the post-2015 development agenda, as and when approved by the General Assembly, through collaboration with the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanisms on water resources and energy (UN-Water and UN-Energy), the technical working group of the Secretary-General on transport, regional economic commissions and intergovernmental bodies. Support will also be given to national and subnational policy and sector reform processes to develop and implement pro-poor policies. To achieve this, the subprogramme will strengthen its involvement in the development of country support strategies through active engagement with other United Nations partners. The subprogramme will also support the implementation of the international guidelines on decentralization and the guidelines on access to basic services for all, and the development and dissemination of toolkits, standards and guidelines as valuable tools for expanding access to urban basic services;

(b) To increase the flow of investments into urban basic services, the subprogramme will build a broad range of innovative, strategic partnerships, especially those with regional development banks, regional economic commissions and the private sector. Existing partnerships with the regional development banks will be strengthened to provide pre-investment support and technical assistance to partner countries. It will also continue to strengthen its work with the private sector to channel financial support to expand access to urban basic services. Pro-poor financing mechanisms will be developed to mobilize support for the poor and vulnerable groups;

(c) Regarding the use of sustainable urban basic services, the subprogramme will support programmes and projects aimed at enhancing the use of sustainable urban basic services in partner cities. A rights-based approach will be promoted to enhance effective collaboration between duty bearers and rights holders in improving access to basic services. It will continue its support to the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation to ensure that those services are available, accessible, safe, acceptable and affordable for all without discrimination. Consumers and users of urban basic services will also be engaged to promote sustainable consumption practices through awareness and education programmes.

Subprogramme 5
Housing and slum upgrading

Objective of the Organization: To improve access to sustainable adequate housing, improve the standard of living in slums and curb the growth of new slums in an inclusive manner

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved housing policies, strategies or programmes in line with the Global Housing Strategy principles and the promotion of the realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	(a) (i) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing improved housing policies, strategies or programmes in line with the Global Housing Strategy principles
	(ii) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing frameworks or programmes preventing unlawful forced evictions
	(iii) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing sustainable building codes, regulations or certification tools
(b) Improved slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies or programmes	(b) (i) Increased number of partner countries that are formulating improved slum upgrading and prevention policies or strategies
	(ii) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing sustainable and participatory slum upgrading and prevention programmes
(c) Enhanced capacity of slum communities to partner with national and local authorities implementing policies or programmes on access to adequate housing and improved standard of living in slums	(c) (i) Increased number of partner countries that are enabling equitable community representation in coordinating bodies such as the national Habitat committees
	(ii) Increased number of partner countries where communities are empowered to lead and implement initiatives

Strategy

12.28 In 2013, the Governing Council adopted the Global Housing Strategy framework aimed at assisting Member States in working towards the realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, particularly on reducing unlawful forced evictions. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments will be as follows:

(a) The improvement of housing policies, strategies and programmes will be done through the provision of policy advice, technical support and capacity development to national and local authorities in their efforts to develop housing strategies based on the principles and guidelines provided by the Global Housing Strategy. The strategies will also include the promotion of increased access to adequate housing, slum upgrading and prevention, and community development through five cross-cutting strategies: advocacy; knowledge management; policy advice; capacity development at the national and local levels; and support for the implementation of operational activities. Furthermore, support will be given to countries to translate their strategies into programmes and develop and implement their sustainable building codes;

(b) In partnership with the political support of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries secretariat, UN-Habitat will support the implementation of slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies or programmes through the participatory slum upgrading programme, in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Lessons learned and capacity built will be leveraged for an upscaling at the community, city and national levels, globally. UN-Habitat will provide policy advice, technical assistance and capacity development to support national and local authorities in developing slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies and programmes to address one or more of the slum deprivations related to livelihoods, and particularly the living standards of women, children and youth. UN-Habitat, utilizing its urban profiling methodology, will support country teams in diagnosing the slum conditions in selected cities, undertake policy reviews and, through participatory processes, develop and implement citywide slum upgrading strategies and interventions;

(c) To enhance the capacity of slum communities to partner with national and local authorities, community members will be empowered through the right to participate in decision-making processes and through capacity-building for full participation. Furthermore, the UN-Habitat "community contracting" approach, which is widely utilized in Asia, will be adapted to empower communities to engage with local authorities and to directly implement community initiatives. Broad ownership and the clear roles and responsibilities of urban actors in coordinating bodies are crucial to sustaining continued efforts, the upscaling of housing and slum upgrading and prevention initiatives.

Subprogramme 6
Risk reduction and rehabilitation

Objective of the Organization: To increase the resilience of cities to the impacts of natural and human-made crises and undertake rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved urban risk-reduction policies, strategies and programmes adopted for greater resilience of cities and other human settlements	(a) Increased number of partner local, regional and national governments that have included urban risk reduction and management in their plans

(b) Improved settlements recovery and reconstruction interventions for long-term sustainability in cities and other human settlements	(b) Increased percentage of partner cities and other human settlements that have implemented sustainable urban reconstruction programmes including risk reduction
(c) Improved shelter rehabilitation programmes in crisis responses contributing to sustainable and resilient cities and other human settlements	(c) Increased percentage of shelter rehabilitation programmes that are contributing to disaster-resilient permanent housing

Strategy

12.29 The subprogramme will support the increase of resilience of cities to the impacts of natural and human-made disasters, and undertake recovery and rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) Facilitating coordination and supporting implementation of urban risk reduction, settlements recovery and shelter rehabilitation work through the provision of technical support to field operations, regional offices and other thematic branches of the agency; generating knowledge, lessons learned, tools, guidelines and policy; and contributing to inter-agency cooperation, partnerships and networking for emergency interventions linked to long-term technical and capacity-building support for countries facing or recovering from crisis to improve efficiency and facilitate early recovery;

(b) Providing substantive inputs to promote sustainable settlement recovery and reconstruction; maximizing the use of humanitarian funding to catalyse early recovery; and collaborating with humanitarian agencies and United Nations country teams to link humanitarian action to development planning processes at all levels;

(c) Facilitating the design and implementation of sustainable and equitable disaster risk reduction programmes for the Hyogo Framework for Action; promoting the development of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks related to human settlements, addressing equitable land rights, security of tenure, long-term economic revitalization and local economic development, the provision of basic infrastructure, strategic land use planning and the restoration of urban environments; and promoting all post-crisis programming and projects associated with the urban risk reduction, settlement recovery and shelter rehabilitation projects to integrate gender responsive, youth-aware, environmentally friendly and rights-based approaches in strategic, incremental and capacity-development oriented activities designed with long-term goals.

Subprogramme 7
Research and capacity development

Objective of the Organization: To improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues and capacity for the formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes at the local, national and global levels

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved monitoring of urban conditions and trends	(a) (i) Increased number of urban observatories using UN-Habitat monitoring tools, methods and data
	(ii) Number of partner national statistical offices producing urban data and indicators
(b) Improved knowledge of sustainable urbanization issues at the local, national and global levels	(b) (i) Number of local and national governments that have used UN-Habitat flagship publications and best practices database for policy formulation
	(ii) Increased number of partner countries producing national cities reports to enhance local and national policy planning
(c) Improved capacity of national and local authorities and partners to formulate evidence-based policies or programmes	(c) Increased number of partner national and local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners that are formulating evidence-based policies or programmes

Strategy

12.30 The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) To improve the monitoring of urban conditions and trends, the subprogramme will specialize in a number of data and information, including the city prosperity index, streets and public space data, security of tenure, slums and income inequalities. The Urban Indicators Programme and the Urban Info Database System will be strengthened to contribute to preparations for Habitat III. A global sample of cities to be developed will include spatial data and new indicators to respond to emerging themes;

(b) To improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues, the subprogramme will analyse available data and information to generate knowledge and insights that can form a basis for improved policy formulation and implementation; publish and disseminate flagship documents on sustainable urban development issues; develop partnerships with knowledge centres, including research institutions and universities, with the aim of exchanging knowledge and experiences on sustainable urban development; promote dialogues with and among

practitioners in Member States to harness field-based knowledge and experience; and engage in the preparations for Habitat III and follow up on its outcome;

(c) To improve the capacity of national and local authorities and partners to formulate evidence-based policies or programmes, the subprogramme will work with the Habitat University Network Initiative, the Korea IUTC project, the Cities Alliance Dissemination Strategy for the Quick Guides on Housing the Poor in Africa, and the World Urban Forum. Moreover, a UN-Habitat Urban Institute of Excellence will be established to provide tailored services to all Habitat Agenda partners.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

3327 (XXIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
S-25/2	Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/206	Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
64/135	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
64/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
67/173	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all
68/239	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Economic and Social Council resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions

2003/62	Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda
2011/6	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2011/21	Human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

19/11	Strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
20/1	Youth and human settlements
20/7	Gender equality in human settlements development
20/15	Habitat Programme Managers and regional offices
21/2	Medium-term strategic and institutional plan for 2008-2013
23/1	Gender equality and empowerment of women in sustainable urban development
23/5	World Urban Forum
23/11	Work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for the biennium 2012-2013
23/13	Governance of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
24/4	Gender equality and women's empowerment to contribute to sustainable urban development
24/10	Urbanization and sustainable urban development in the post-2015 development agenda
24/13	Country activities by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
24/15	Strategic plan for 2014-2019 and the work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for the biennium 2014-2015

Subprogramme 1: Urban legislation, land and governance

Governing Council resolutions

20/16	Enhancing the involvement of civil society in local governance
20/18	Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
21/3	Guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
21/9	Women's land and property rights and access to finance
22/1	Third session of the United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable development
23/14	Sustainable urban development through policies for safer cities and urban crime prevention
23/17	Sustainable urban development through expanding equitable access to land, housing, basic services and infrastructure
24/5	Pursuing sustainable development through national urban policies

Subprogramme 2: Urban planning and design

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
63/281	Climate change and its possible security implication

Governing Council resolutions

19/4	Cooperation between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme
19/5	Implementing and monitoring the goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum-dwellers
20/6	Best practices, good policies and enabling legislation in support of sustainable urbanization and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals
20/20	Thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
22/3	Cities and climate change
23/4	Sustainable urban development through access to quality urban public spaces
24/3	Inclusive and sustainable urban planning and elaboration of international guidelines on urban and territorial planning

Subprogramme 3: Urban economy

General Assembly resolutions

65/10	Sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
67/263	Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation
67/289	The United Nations in global economic governance

Governing Council resolutions

22/4	Strengthening the development of urban young people
23/7	Urban youth development the next step
23/10	Future activities by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme in urban economy and financial mechanisms for urban upgrading, housing and basic services for the urban poor

24/11	Promoting sustainable urban development by creating improved economic opportunities for all, with special reference to youth and gender
24/12	Youth and sustainable urban development

Subprogramme 4: Urban basic services

General Assembly resolutions

58/217	International Decade of Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
65/153	Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008
67/291	Sanitation for All

Governing Council resolutions

22/8	Guidelines on access to basic services for all
23/12	Coordinated implementation of the guidelines on access to basic services for all and the guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
23/17	Sustainable urban development through expanding equitable access to land, housing, basic services and infrastructure
24/2	Strengthening the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on urban basic services

Subprogramme 5: Housing and slum upgrading

Governing Council resolutions

19/18	Human settlements development in the occupied Palestinian territories
21/7	Sustainable public-private partnership incentives for attracting large-scale private-sector investment in low-income housing
21/8	Africa fund/financing mechanism on slum prevention and upgrading
21/10	Strengthening the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: experimental financial mechanisms for pro-poor housing and infrastructure
22/1	Third session of the United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable development
23/3	Support for pro-poor housing
23/8	Third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development

23/9	Global and national strategies and frameworks for improving the lives of slum-dwellers beyond the Millennium Development Goals target
23/16	Formulation of a global housing strategy
24/6	Supporting action for the creation of safer cities
24/7	Making slums history: a worldwide challenge
24/8	Regional technical support on sustainable housing and urban development including the Arab States Ministerial Forum on Housing and Urban Development
24/9	Inclusive national and local housing strategies to achieve the Global Housing Strategy paradigm shift
24/14	Inputs for and support to the preparatory process of the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III)

Subprogramme 6: Risk reduction and rehabilitation

General Assembly resolutions

59/239	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
61/200	Natural disasters and vulnerability
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
65/133	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
65/135	Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction in response to the humanitarian emergency in Haiti, including the devastating effects of the earthquake
65/136	Emergency and reconstruction assistance to Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other countries affected by Hurricane Tomas
65/158	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
66/199	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
67/231	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

Governing Council resolutions

20/17	Post-conflict, natural and human-made disaster assessment and reconstruction
23/18	Natural disaster risk reduction, preparedness, prevention and mitigation as a contribution to sustainable urban development

Subprogramme 7: Research and capacity development

General Assembly resolutions

34/114	Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international cooperation and assistance on human settlements
66/137	United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training

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Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 13
International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Contents

		Page
Overall orientation		2
Subprogramme 1.	Countering illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime	3
Subprogramme 2.	Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development	5
Subprogramme 3.	Countering corruption	8
Subprogramme 4.	Terrorism prevention	10
Subprogramme 5.	Justice	11
Subprogramme 6.	Research, trend analysis and forensics	12
Subprogramme 7.	Policy support	14
Subprogramme 8.	Technical cooperation and field support	15
Subprogramme 9.	Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the governing bodies and the International Narcotics Control Board	16
Legislative mandates		18

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Overall orientation

13.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) works with Member States to enhance their responses to the interconnected problems of drug use, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings and firearms, transnational crime, corruption and terrorism. To achieve this, UNODC helps Member States to create and strengthen legislative, judicial and health systems to better safeguard some of the most vulnerable persons in society.

13.2 The cultivation, manufacture, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs pose a major threat to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to the loss of human life. In order to deal with these issues more effectively, UNODC aims to assist Member States in their pursuit of a balanced approach to implementing the drug control conventions, helping them to develop and implement integrated strategies to improve the resistance of communities and individuals to drug use and drug trafficking. Recognizing that the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility, UNODC assists Member States in developing common strategies that are in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

13.3 Global criminal activities pose a strategic threat to Governments, civil societies and economies. Global trafficking networks are likewise having a major impact on the rule of law, security and development and on business and finance. UNODC provides support to Member States to arrive at common strategies and tools to address these transnational threats.

13.4 The conceptual foundation of responses to the issues of drugs and crime is the notion of the rule of law, which includes comprehensive legislation, effective international cooperation, public security, justice and a fair, accessible, accountable, effective and humane criminal justice system. A fair, accessible, accountable, effective and credible criminal justice system acts as a shield against the effects of crime, trafficking, corruption and instability. Development and the rule of law together promote the licit use of resources rather than their criminal abuse: trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, as well as illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, cultural property, drugs and firearms.

13.5 Besides the foundational mandates, the policy directions of UNODC are grounded in: (a) the Millennium Declaration (see General Assembly resolution 55/2); (b) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem; (c) the recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1); (d) Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19; and (e) the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.8).

13.6 The Office's work flows logically from these mandates and is reflected in its mission, which is "to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism" (see E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5).

13.7 The Office has responded to the growing demand for its services, as well as a shrinking resource base for core programmatic support, by establishing an integrated mode of programme planning implementation and reporting. Essential to this approach is the development of fully costed country and regional programmes, which allow the Office to respond to the priorities of Member States in a more sustainable manner. These programmes leverage the normative and technical skills of the UNODC global programmes in specific geographic areas. Notably, this approach deepens the engagement with a wide cross-section of stakeholders from Member States, including academic, technical, political and civil society actors.

13.8 Human rights, peace and security and development are the three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter. The Office will continue promoting a comprehensive response to drugs and crime, embracing both development and security, and taking a human rights-based approach to programming. The Office will strengthen its efforts to promote the implementation of United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

13.9 The main United Nations policymaking organs in matters of international drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, which function as governing bodies of the Office, are the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; UNODC also supports the International Narcotics Control Board.

13.10 Each subprogramme falls within the current three-division organizational structure, which allows for the leveraging of complementarities and synergies.

13.11 In pursuing its objectives, UNODC will make every effort to mainstream gender concerns into its technical cooperation programme.

Subprogramme 1
Countering illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime

Objective of the Organization: To promote and support effective responses to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking by facilitating the implementation at the normative and operational levels of the relevant United Nations conventions

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased technical assistance implemented, at the request of Member States, aimed at promoting the ratification of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and at supporting Member States in the preparation of the United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem and supporting Member States in the implementation of decisions emanating from the special session	(a) (i) Increased number of States parties ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime drawing on the assistance of UNODC (ii) Increased number of States parties ratifying the Protocols to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime drawing on the assistance of UNODC

(b) Increased regional and international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking with the assistance of UNODC in accordance with its mandate	(b) (i) Increased number of regional initiatives maintained and/or developed to combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking through cooperation agreements facilitated and/or supported by UNODC (ii) Additional number of mechanisms established or strengthened through UNODC and within the context of its mandates with a view to promoting enhanced cooperation and information-sharing between criminal justice agencies within and across borders, including for transnational organized crime (iii) Enhanced coordination and cooperation among United Nations and other organizations that are members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons
(c) Increased capacity of requesting Member States, with the assistance of UNODC, for effective action against transnational organized crime, including in the areas of illicit drug trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms and emerging drug and specific crime issues	(c) (i) Increased number of countries in receipt of UNODC assistance for institutional strengthening and capacity-building in the areas of illicit trafficking, transnational organized crime, illicit firearms trafficking and firearms control, and illicit drug trafficking (ii) Additional Member States assisted by UNODC, upon request, in the fields of technical assistance and training on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (iii) Additional number of Member States drawing on the assistance of UNODC to adopt, adapt or review domestic legislation to implement the provisions of the legal instruments relating to drugs and crime, in particular the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols (iv) Number of additional legal and/or operational tools and good practices on transnational organized crime brokered and/or supported by UNODC

Strategy

13.12 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Promoting the ratification and implementation of the international instruments on drugs and organized crime and the protocols against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and firearms, by providing policy, legal and legislative advice at the global, regional and national levels; protecting the rights of victims, witnesses of crime and smuggled migrants; and facilitating international cooperation;

(b) Assisting Member States in combating the manufacture, distribution and sale of substances that are subject to drug control laws, including through the provision of training and other technical assistance; coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies;

(c) Performing secretariat functions for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as for its established working groups;

(d) Collaborating with other relevant actors in accordance with their respective mandates, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and subregional levels;

(e) Providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to enhance national justice systems and to implement programmes to combat organized crime and illicit trafficking, including trafficking in drugs and persons and smuggiing of migrants and of firearms;

(f) Developing and disseminating manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers to combat illicit drug trafficking and organized crime.

Subprogramme 2
Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Objective of the Organization: To reduce vulnerabilities to drug use and HIV/AIDS through prevention, treatment and reintegration activities within the community, in criminal justice systems, and among victims of human trafficking, as well as to strengthen sustainable alternative development, where relevant

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased application, with the support of UNODC and upon request of Member States, of measures to reduce the vulnerability to drug use and HIV/AIDS of people in the community	(a) (i) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in implementing drug use prevention interventions in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence

	(ii) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in implementing drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration interventions in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
	(iii) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS as related to drug users, particularly people who inject drugs
(b) Increased capacity of requesting Member States, with the assistance of UNODC, to reduce the vulnerability to drug use and HIV/AIDS of people in the criminal justice system	(b) (i) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in establishing and/or scaling up policies and programmes in relation to drug dependence in the criminal justice system, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
	(ii) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support policies and programmes in the criminal justice system, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence on "HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions"
(c) Increased capacity of requesting Member States, with the assistance of UNODC, to help individuals who might be or have been trafficked to be less vulnerable to drug use and HIV/AIDS	(c) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing evidence-informed, human rights-based and public health oriented policies and programmes on human trafficking in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence on prevention, treatment, care and support related to HIV/AIDS
(d) Increased capacity of requesting Member States, with the assistance of UNODC, to design, implement, monitor and evaluate sustainable crop control strategies through alternative development or preventive alternative development	(d) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in developing and implementing sustainable illicit crop control strategies concurrent with national development programmes
(e) Improved capacity, with the assistance of UNODC and upon request of Member States, to implement the wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime	(e) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in implementing the wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime

(f) Improved capacity to provide, with the assistance of UNODC and upon request of Member States, sustainable livelihoods (basic social assistance) to populations vulnerable to drug dependence and crime as a result of social and economic marginalization	(f) Additional countries assisted by UNODC in making relevant basic social and economic services available to populations vulnerable to drug dependence, HIV/AIDS and crime, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence

Strategy

13.13 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Assisting Member States, upon request, to establish and/or improve drug use prevention strategies, plans and interventions in line with scientific evidence, particularly the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention;

(b) Assisting Member States, upon request, to establish and/or expand evidence-based drug dependence treatment services integrated in a recovery-oriented continuum of care in the community as well as in criminal justice systems;

(c) Assisting Member States, upon request, to establish and/or expand evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services for people who inject drugs, in line with the UNODC, International Labour Organization, United Nations Development Programme, World Health Organization (WHO) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) policy brief entitled "HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions" and the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*;

(d) Improving access of Member States to information, research and evidence-based practices on drug prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation;

(e) Providing support to Member States, upon request, for including social assistance, especially inclusion of sustainable livelihoods, in programmes for the treatment of drug dependence and those responding to HIV/AIDS as related to drug use;

(f) Fostering and strengthening of international cooperation, upon request, based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;

(g) Improving the capacity of Member States, upon request, to implement the wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime.

Subprogramme 3
Countering corruption

Objective of the Organization: To prevent and combat corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Technical assistance provided by UNODC, upon request of Member States, to support ratifications of or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Corruption	(a) Increased number of States parties ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption following assistance by UNODC
(b) Enhanced support of UNODC to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to facilitate decision-making and policy direction	(b) (i) Increased number of country review reports and their summaries prepared with the assistance of UNODC for the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (ii) Percentage of Member States participating in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat (iii) Percentage of Member States participating in the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat
(c) Improved capacity of Member States, supported by UNODC at their request, to prevent and fight corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to address economic fraud and identity-related crime	(c) (i) Increased number of countries drafting or revising domestic legislation, with assistance from UNODC, to incorporate provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (ii) Increased number of countries assisted by UNODC upon request in developing national anti-corruption strategies/action plans and in developing capacity to prevent corruption

	(iii) Increased number of countries assisted by UNODC upon request in developing national-level capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption, to participate in international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption (in particular mutual legal assistance and extradition) and to effectively cooperate on asset recovery matters

Strategy

13.14 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Promoting the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by providing policy and legislative advice, building the capacities of relevant actors and facilitating transfer of expertise;

(b) Assisting Member States, upon request, in enhancing their capacities to prevent corruption, including within public sector institutions, and strengthening the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia and the general public in the prevention of corruption;

(c) Assisting Member States, upon request, to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption;

(d) Promoting international cooperation in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offences (for example, extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery);

(e) Developing and disseminating knowledge products to assist with the implementation of the Convention;

(f) Assisting Member States, upon request, to produce data and conduct statistical and analytical studies on corruption;

(g) Performing secretariat functions for the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies, including the Implementation Review Mechanism;

(h) Coordinating the implementation of the mandates given by treaty-based organs and governing bodies, including the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(i) Collaborating with international, regional and subregional actors within and outside the United Nations system to advance the implementation of the Convention;

(j) Assisting Member States, upon request, to address economic fraud and identity-related crime.

Subprogramme 4
Terrorism prevention

Objective of the Organization: To promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by States in accordance with the rule of law

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced technical assistance provided by UNODC, upon request of Member States, to contribute to the ratification of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism	(a) (i) Increase in the number of ratifications of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism by countries that have received counter-terrorism technical assistance from UNODC
	(ii) Additional pieces of legislation that are being revised or adopted with UNODC assistance
(b) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent terrorism in accordance with the rule of law	(b) (i) Additional countries receiving capacity-building assistance from UNODC, upon request, at the national and regional levels
	(ii) Additional national criminal justice officials trained with respect to implementing international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
	(iii) Additional national and regional strategies/action plans for combating terrorism, developed with UNODC assistance
	(iv) Additional national criminal justice officers trained with respect to cooperation in criminal matters to prevent and combat terrorism

Strategy

13.15 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by drawing on the Office's specialized technical competence in crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law. The strategy consists mainly of:

(a) Encouraging Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(b) Providing, upon request, policy advice and legal advisory, legislative and capacity-building support and facilitating the transfer of specialized knowledge on, inter alia, transport-related terrorism offences; financing of terrorism; use of the

Internet for terrorism purposes; support to victims of acts of terrorism and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism;

(c) Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply counter-terrorism legislation in conformity with international human rights law and the rule of law;

(d) Promoting international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, especially with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance;

(e) Cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate as well as with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its participating entities;

(f) Coordinating the implementation of the mandates given by treaty-based organs and governing bodies, including the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Subprogramme 5
Justice

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) International standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are developed and updated with the support of UNODC, upon request by Member States	(a) Number of additional United Nations standards and norms relevant to specific areas of crime prevention and criminal justice developed or updated by countries with the support of UNODC, upon request
(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice system reform initiatives within the UNODC mandate are developed and implemented in accordance with international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(b) (i) Number of additional countries utilizing UNODC tools, manuals and training materials and advisory services for improving crime prevention strategies and measures and criminal justice procedures and practices (ii) Number of additional countries assisted by UNODC in developing and implementing crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives

Strategy

13.16 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division of Operations. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Promoting further development of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and facilitating their application by

strengthening the capacity, upon request, of national criminal justice systems and all actors involved in crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

(b) Providing assistance to Member States, upon request, including through knowledge transfer, institution-building, capacity-building and advice on crime prevention and criminal justice reform, in particular on police reform, prosecution services, the judiciary, restorative justice, access to legal aid, prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment, relevant professional standards and oversight mechanisms, as well as cross-cutting issues related to women in the criminal justice system, justice for children, victims and witnesses, piracy and maritime crime;

(c) Developing and disseminating reference and operational tools, guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula, model legislation, studies, good practices and information technology resources;

(d) Coordinating the implementation of the mandates given by treaty-based organs and governing bodies, including the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(e) Participating in the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, the global focal points for the police, justice and corrections areas in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations, institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations.

Subprogramme 6
Research, trend analysis and forensics

Objective of the Organization: Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends and issues for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment, based on a sound understanding of drugs and crime issues

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced access to increased knowledge to formulate strategic responses to address existing and emerging drugs and crime issues	(a) (i) Increased number of references in research publications to documents or information generated by UNODC (ii) Increased percentage of positive assessments of relevance and usefulness of research outputs for strategic response formulation (iii) Increased number of country-data series disseminated by UNODC disaggregated by drug demand, drug supply, crime and criminal justice
(b) Increased capacity to produce and analyse statistical data on trends including those in emerging drug and specific crime issues	(b) Increased number of Member States receiving targeted training or other forms of technical assistance on data collection related to drugs and crime, upon request

(c) Improved scientific and forensic capacity to meet appropriate professional standards, including increased use of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making	(c)	(i) Increased percentage of institutions in receipt of UNODC assistance reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity (ii) Increased number of laboratories participating actively in the international collaborative exercise (iii) Increased percentage of laboratories in receipt of UNODC assistance reporting participation in and/or use of forensic data for inter-agency activities with law enforcement, regulatory, judicial and health authorities and/or trend analyses

Strategy

13.17 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime and its transnational dimensions;

(b) Providing support and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics;

(c) Assisting Member States, upon request, in identification of trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption;

(d) Expanding the evidence base for policymaking on issues of drugs, crime and corruption;

(e) Providing technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories and forensic institutions;

(f) Assisting Member States in forensics standard-setting and exchange of quality forensic data and services for policy and decision-making;

(g) Increasing the number of data elements in the UNODC database on drugs and crime including, where possible, data disaggregated by sex.

Subprogramme 7
Policy support

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate policy and operational responses on issues related to drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(a) (i) Increased number of unique visitors accessing information from the UNODC website and following UNODC on social media (ii) Increased number of publications downloaded from the UNODC website, disaggregated by publication name and type
(b) Advance capacity of Member States to implement relevant international conventions and standards and norms under the UNODC mandate through partnerships	(b) Increased number of partnership and/or funding agreements with Governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities

Strategy

13.18 Substantive responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Developing normative results-based management frameworks for planning, monitoring and reporting purposes;

(b) Conducting dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources;

(c) Reaching out to non-governmental organizations and international media;

(d) Carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities, with emphasis on key stakeholders in the substantive areas such as drugs, corruption, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants;

(e) Coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(f) Undertaking policy analysis and providing coherent advice, upon request.

Subprogramme 8
Technical cooperation and field support

Objective of the Organization: Facilitate effective cooperation and management at the field level in the areas of the UNODC mandate

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Integrated programmes designed and implemented in close consultation with regional entities and partner countries, as appropriate	(a) (i) Increased number of country and regional integrated programmes developed and being implemented in the field
	(ii) Increased percentage of Member States indicating satisfaction with policy advice, technical expertise, coordination and other support provided by the UNODC field network
(b) Enhanced transparency, effectiveness, accountability and good governance of UNODC field offices	(b) (i) Increased number of field offices without qualified audit opinions
	(ii) Decrease in adverse audit observations for field offices
	(iii) Increase in the number of fully accepted evaluation recommendations implemented in the field offices

Strategy

13.19 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division of Operations. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Developing and implementing an integrated programme approach, enabling the effective and coordinated delivery and maximized impact of the normative and technical assistance mandates of the Office;

(b) Ensuring full "ownership" of the UNODC programmes by regional entities and partner countries through policy and programmatic dialogue and coordination, as appropriate;

(c) Promoting the joint pursuit of justice, human security and development as a key objective;

(d) Fostering greater regional and interregional cooperation among partner countries to address the transnational nature of organized crime and illicit trafficking;

(e) Providing a comprehensive range of high-quality technical support and policy advice in support of Member States' implementation of the United Nations conventions on drugs and crime and the United Nations standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention;

(f) Providing, through regional programmes, a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society, as appropriate.

Subprogramme 9
Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the governing bodies and the International Narcotics Control Board

Objective of the Organization: To enable the United Nations policymaking bodies in drug control and crime prevention, which also act as the governing bodies of UNODC, to function effectively and to fulfil their mandates; to enable the International Narcotics Control Board to fulfil its treaty-based mandate of monitoring and promoting implementation of and full compliance with the international drug control treaties

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased support of UNODC contributing to the decision-making and policy direction processes by the United Nations policymaking bodies on drug, crime and terrorism issues	(a) (i) Percentage of members of the Commissions responding to the survey expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat (ii) Percentage of Member States participating in the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat
(b) The International Narcotics Control Board is enabled to monitor and promote compliance with the international drug control conventions	(b) (i) Percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Board, including the quality of analysis of treaty compliance (ii) Percentage implementation of decisions of the Board by the Secretariat

Strategy

13.20 Substantive responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division of Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Providing substantive and technical support to the following bodies, to enable them to fulfil their role as policymaking organs of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and crime prevention and criminal justice, and as governing bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(i) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (including following up to the 2014 high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.8);

(ii) The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(iii) The five subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(iv) The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth Congress;

(v) The Economic and Social Council;

(vi) The General Assembly, including preparations for the United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem in 2016;

(b) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions by the governing bodies, including the outcome of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as promoting and implementing the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

(c) Providing independent secretariat support to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to fulfil its treaty obligations to monitor and promote compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties, including by:

(i) Promoting the awareness of Governments and the international community about the implementation of the international drug control conventions, particularly through dissemination of the treaty-mandated annual reports and recommendations of the Board, including through relevant intergovernmental bodies;

(ii) Maintaining and enhancing, in cooperation with Governments, the international drug control system, in particular the estimates, assessments and statistical returns for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, including by electronic means; the assessment of substances used in the illicit drug manufacture for inclusion in the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; preventing the diversion of precursors;

(iii) Enabling the Board to conduct enhanced dialogue with Governments to promote implementation of the conventions and the Board's recommendations and to engage on treaty-related matters and statutory reporting through cooperation and the provision of training;

(iv) Ensuring that the Board is provided with legal advice on treaty compliance to deal with emerging challenges.

Legislative mandates

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the Protocols thereto

United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003

General Assembly resolutions

40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)
40/34	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annex
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)
45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)
45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
45/116	Model Treaty on Extradition, as amended by resolution 52/88
45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, annex
45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released, annex
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
49/168	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking
51/59	International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, annex
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, annex
51/191	United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, annex
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women

S-20/2	Political Declaration
55/89	Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, annex
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption, annex
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan
60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (as reaffirmed in resolutions 62/272, 64/297 and 66/282)
61/179	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
64/237	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
65/190	Trafficking in women and girls
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women
65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/277	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities

66/178	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
66/179	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
66/180	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
66/231	Oceans and the law of the sea
67/184	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking
67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems
67/188	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
67/190	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
67/191	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
67/192	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
67/193	International cooperation against the world drug problem
68/119	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
68/178	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
68/187	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
68/193	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the basic principles on the independency of the judiciary

1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1997/28	Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety
1997/29	Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles
1997/30	Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, annex
1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power
1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions
1998/21	Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annex
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
1999/25	Effective crime prevention
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children

2003/25	International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/28	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
2003/31	Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2003/32	Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention
2003/36	Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans
2004/25	The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2004/35	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pretrial and correctional facilities
2004/39	Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
2005/22	Action to promote effective crime prevention
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
Decision 2005/247	Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction

2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
2007/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
2007/11	Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan
2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
2009/6	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
2009/22	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2009/23	Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2009/24	International cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate kidnapping and to provide assistance to victims of kidnapping
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime
2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance
Decision 2009/250	Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
Decision 2009/251	Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2010/17	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
2010/20	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2010/21	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

2011/30	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2011/31	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
2011/32	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
2011/33	Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children
2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2011/35	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2011/36	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
Decision 2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2012/12	Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2012/19	Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations
Decision 2012/242	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011
2013/30	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteen United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2013/31	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regards to its trafficking
2013/32	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
2013/33	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
2013/34	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
2013/35	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
2013/36	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

2013/37	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development
2013/38	Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals
2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora
2013/41	Implementing of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2013/42	United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
Decision 2013/249	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session
Decision 2013/250	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board
Decision 2013/246	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Decision 2013/247	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda for its twenty-third session

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

43/9	Control of precursor chemicals
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed
47/1	Optimizing integrated drug information systems
48/2	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
48/11	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users

50/2	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs
50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture
50/10	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet
Decision 50/2	Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers
51/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
51/11	Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking
51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
Decision 51/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
52/1	Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers
52/2	Strengthening the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States neighbouring Afghanistan, based on the principle of shared responsibility
52/3	International support to States in East Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
52/4	Progress made towards strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
52/5	Exploration of all aspects related to the use of cannabis seeds for illicit purposes
52/6	Promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes
52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories
52/8	Use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault ("date rape")
52/9	Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences
52/10	Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking

52/11	Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean
52/12	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
52/13	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
53/1	Promoting community-based drug use prevention
53/2	Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention
53/3	Strengthening national capacities in the administration and disposal of property and other assets confiscated in cases of drug trafficking and related offences
53/4	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
53/5	Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility
53/6	Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
53/7	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts
53/8	Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences
53/9	Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV
53/10	Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse
53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists
53/12	Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops
53/13	Use of "poppers" as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions
53/14	Follow-up to the implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism

53/15	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
53/16	Streamlining of the annual report questionnaire
Decision 53/1	Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
Decision 53/2	Follow-up to the revised draft annual report questionnaire
54/2	Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving
54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes
54/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
54/5	Promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
54/7	Paris Pact initiative
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
54/9	Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it
54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem
54/12	Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem
54/13	Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users
54/14	Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
54/15	Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs
54/16	Budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

54/17	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight
55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances
55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings
55/3	One hundredth anniversary of the International Opium Convention
55/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
55/5	Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies
55/6	Developing an international electronic import and export authorization system for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
55/7	Promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose
55/8	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on special marketing regimes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development
55/9	Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
55/10	Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies
55/11	Follow-up to the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan
55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety
Decision 55/1	Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
56/1	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
56/2	Accra declaration
56/3	Strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative

56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances
56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling
56/6	Intensifying the efforts to achieve the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular the target to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015
56/7	Promoting the development and use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
56/8	Promoting initiatives for the safe, secure and appropriate return for disposal of prescription drugs, in particular those containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control
56/9	Strengthening of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the basis for guiding international action in combating the world drug problem with a comprehensive and balanced approach
56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
56/12	Preparations for the high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
56/14	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the non-medical use and abuse, the illicit manufacture and the illicit domestic and international distribution of tramadol
56/15	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development
56/16	Enhancing international cooperation to strengthen efforts in West Africa to counter illicit drug trafficking
Decision 56/1	Transfer of *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid from Schedule IV to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 16 and 17 April 2003

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions and decisions

4/1	Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime
7/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
9/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
16/3	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body
17/2	Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services
Decision 17/2	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
18/1	Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings
18/2	Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety
18/3	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
18/4	Fourth World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors
18/5	Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean
Decision 18/1	Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Decision 18/2	Additional documents on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
19/1	Strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations

19/2	Strengthening the collection, analysis and reporting of comparable crime-related data
19/4	Measures for achieving progress on the issue of trafficking in persons, pursuant to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World
19/5	International cooperation in the forensic field
19/6	Countering maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia
19/7	Strengthening of regional networks for international cooperation in criminal matters
Decision 19/1	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting and piracy
20/4	Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime
20/5	Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
20/7	Promotion of activities relating to combating cybercrime, including technical assistance and capacity-building
20/8	Budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
20/9	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight
Decision 20/1	Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
21/1	Strengthening Government oversight of civilian private security services and the contribution of such services to crime prevention and community safety
21/2	Countering maritime piracy, especially off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Guinea
21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities
Decision 21/1	Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
22/1	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

22/2	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
22/3	Renewed efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto on the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention
22/4	Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships
22/5	Strengthening of international cooperation to promote the analysis of trends in transnational organized crime
22/6	Promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
22/7	Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime
22/8	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation against cybercrime

Decisions and resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Decision 4/4	Trafficking in human beings
Decision 4/6	Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/1	Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
5/2	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/3	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/4	Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition
5/5	Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
5/6	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/7	Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property

5/8	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
6/1	Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
6/2	Promoting accession to and implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
6/3	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
6/4	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Decisions and resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

3/1	Review mechanism
3/2	Preventive measures
3/3	Asset recovery
3/4	Technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption
4/1	Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
4/2	Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation
4/3	Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption
4/4	International cooperation in asset recovery
Decision 5/1	Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
5/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement cooperation in the detection of corruption offences in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
5/2	Strengthening the implementation of the criminalization provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular with regard to solicitation
5/3	Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery
5/4	Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption
5/5	Promotion of the contribution of young people and children in preventing corruption and fostering a culture of respect for the law and integrity
5/6	Private sector